THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

His Policy Towards the South-What He Thinks of Our Foreign Relations-More Cabinet Gossip.

Yesterday General Grant was waited upon by a delegation of Southern gentlemen. After a friendly greeting, and assurances on the part of the visitors that the South would heartly apport the new administration, the conversaa turned upon the military commanders in the South. In this relation the Herald's correspondent gives the following:-

Mr. Whittemore aliuded to the importance of having the proper kind of military comman ders at the South, adding that the course purposed by General Sickles while in command at Charleston, had put South Carolina on the right track and had been the means of saving the State to the loyalists. Grant replied that it was his present intention to make changes in a 1 the military commanders at the South, with but one exception. Then turning to was his present intention to make changes in a I the military commanders at the South, with but one exception. Then turning to Colonel McKee, of Kentucky, he said—
'I presume you do not want any change in the commander of the district in which your State is included—General George H. Thomas?" McKee said General Thomas was perfectly satisfactory to the loyal people of Kentucky, as he presumed he was to those of every State included in the department. Grant said he hoped to be able to make appointments which would be as acceptable to the people of the South as General Thomas was to the people of the department he commanded. Mr. Blackburn of Louisiana inquired whether it was his purpose to send General Sheridan to New Orleans. Grant said he did not think that would be practicable at present. He would like to send Sheridan there, but that officer would be compelled to take charge of the department lately under the control of General Sherman; besides, the Indian war was far from being at an end, and while it continued Sheridan, who had shown great efficiency in prosecuting the war against the savages, would have to remain "on the war path." The delegation, however, might rest assured that good officers would be placed at the head of each department.

The General's Foreign Policy. The General's Foreign Policy.

The General's Foreign Policy.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent writes as follows:—

General Grant has on more than one occasion sately made some important declarations in regard to the future policy of the Government in regard to the Alabama claims. His opinion on this subject has been before stated in general terms, and it has been known for some time that he does not approve of the Johnson treaty now before the Senate, His objections to it are based on the ground that the treaty negotiated by Mr. Johnson reduces the questions at issue between England and the United States to a mere matter of dollars and cents, and ignores entirely

reduces the questions at issue between England and the United States to a mere matter of dollars and cents, and ignores entirely the grave international and moral questions involved. These ignored aspects of the case, involving as they do the honor of the United States, the future peace of the two countries, and the prosperity of the material interests so seriously affected by the English violations of international law, are, in General Grant's opinion, more important than the financial considerations.

Tr is opinion, as I said before, has been freely expressed by the General, and widely publish d; but in conversation, lately, with a fellow officer of the army, he alluded to the subject in such a way as to leave the impression that at an early day after his inauguration he will press the matter to a conclusion, and while not forgetting the financial claim, he will as strenuously insist on the proper settlement of the legal questions involved, not forgetting the honor of the nation. In other words, England will have to spologize as well as pay. This part of the conversation was forgetting the honor of the nation. In other words, England will have to spologize as well as pay. This part of the conversation was originated by a reference to a telegram published that morning to the effect that the London Times had expressed the opinion that if the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was rejected by the United States, England would make no further advances toward a settlement. During the same conversation, but on the subject of reconstruction, expression was given to the idea that "reconstruction being practically settled, society in the South would soon resume its old status of good feeling and fellowship, and old issues would be forgotten in the more absorbing ones of the Alaoama claims, Cuban annexation," etc. There is little doubt that a new policy in regard to these claims will prevail under the next administration, and that it will be acted upon at once, It may not be as discreet and wise as that now It may not be as discreet and wise as that now being pursued, but it will certainly be more in accord with public feeling in the matter.

Among other prompt and positive actions of the new President, on his induction into office, will be the recall of General Rosecrans from Markey.

The General and the Suffrage Amend-

The New York Herald gives the following account of a visit of Senator Stewart to General Grant:

Benator Stewart said he came to know how Benator Stewart said he came to know how General Grant stood on the constitutional amendment giving universal suffrage, North and South. General Grant replied that he indorsed the amendment and hoped the States would rath, I., he believed that the Republican party were bound to see this conclusion realment were bound to see this conclusion realment present to understand was not for their private information alone, but for the whole country to hear. Senator Wilson, on learning this announcement, put his hat on and went off in great good humor, saying that he at least was satisfied with General Grant.

The South and the Cabinet. During the interview to day (yesterday) be-tween General Grant and a delegation from the South, the spokesman of the latter said to the President elect that while they had no one to President-elect that while they had no one to suggest for a Cabinet appointment, and no offices to ask for, they would be gratified if some one could be taken from the South who understood the situation, and could on that account assist in remedying their troubles. General Grant responded that he thought that the South cught to be content, after four years' experience with a man at the head of the Government of their own selection.—N.Y. Tribune's Washington correspondence. Washington correspondence.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Programme Arranged by the Sena-torial Committee-Who Are Invited to following is the programme agreed upon

The following is the programme agreed upon the Senate committee on the occasion of deneral Grant's and Schuyler Colfax's inauguration to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States:—

The doors of the Senate chamber will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. for the admission of Senators and others who, by the arrangement of the committee, are entitled to admission, as follows:—

How:-Em-Presidents and Vice-Prosidents.
The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of

The Supreme Court.

The diplomatic corps, heads of departments, and members of either branch of Congress, and members of Congress elect.

members of either branen of Congress, and members of Congress elect.

Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

Governors of States and Territories of the Union and ex-Governors of States; Assistant Becretaries of Departments and Assistant Postmasters-General; the Assistant Assorney-General and the Judge Advocate General, the Comptrollers, Auditors, and Registers of the Treasury; the Solicitors of the several Departments; Treasurer; Commissioners; Judges of ments; Treasurer; Commissioners; Judges of the Federal Courts and of the Supreme Courts of the several States; the Mayors of Washing-ton and Georgetown; and the Reporters of the

All of whom will be admitted at the east door of the north wing of the Capitol.

The families of the President, President-elect, Vice-President pro tem, Vice-President elect, Senators, Diplomatic Corps, Hands of Departments, and Federal Judges, will enter at the

PIRST EDITION

Content of the Senate wing; all others will enter at the main eastern door.

All the galleries, except those for the reporters and the families of the Diplomatic Corps, will be open to those holding tickets.

Beats will be placed in front of the secretary's table for the President of the United States, the President elect, and Committee of Arrangements.

ments.

Ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, will have seals on the right of the chair. The Diplomatic Corps will occupy seats on the right of the chair, next to the Supreme Court. Heads of departments will occupy seats on the left of the coult.

Officers of the Army and Navy; Governors of

left of the onair.

Officers of the Army and Navy; Governors of States and Territories of the Union; ex-Governors of States and Territories of the Union; ex-Governors of States; Assistant Secretaries of Departments; the Assistant Postmasters General; the Assistant Attorney-General, and the Judge Advocate General; Comptrollers, Auditors, and Register of the Treasury; Solicitors of the several Departments; Commissioners; Treasurers; Judges; and the Mayors of Wachington and Georgeiown will occupy seats on the right and left of the main entrance.

Members of Congress and members-elect will enter the Senate Chamber by the main entrance, and will occupy seats on the left of the Chair.

The Rotunda will be closed, and the passages leading thereto kept clear. The other doors and entrances to the Capitol,

The other doors and entrances to the Capitol, except those to be open under this arrangement, will be kept closed.

At eleven o'clock the President of the United States and the President-elect, each accompanied by members of the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed in a carriage to the east door of the Senate wing of the Capitol, and, entering there, will be conducted to the rooms assigned them.

The Vice-President-elect will be accompanied to the Capitol by a member of the Committee

to the Capitol by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted to the Vice-President's room, and afterwards into the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office will be administered to him by the Vice-President The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the

The Diplomatic corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court will enter the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the President-elect,
The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock.
The Senate being ready, the President of the United States and the President-elect will be introduced by the Committee of Arrangements to the seats prepared for them in the Senate Chamber.

to the seats prepared for them in the Senate Chamber.

After completing the organization of the Senate, those assembled in the Chamber will proceed to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The Marshal of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents.

Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Sergeantal-Arms of the Senate.

The President elect, with members of the Committee of Arrangements.

The President elect, with members of the Committee of Arrangements. The President of the United States, with members of the Committee of Arrangements. The Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate.

The Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Ex. members of the House of Representatives and members-elect to the Forty-First Congress.

tives and members-elect to the Forty-First Congress.
Heads of Departments.
Governors of States and Territories.
Officers of the Army and Navy, and all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate.
On reaching the front of the platform the President-elect will take the seat pravided for him; the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate (in charge of the ceremonies) on his right, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on his left.
The President and the Committee of Arrangements will occupy a position in the rear of the President-elect.
Next in the rear the Associate Justices of the

Next in the rear the Associate Justices of the

Next in the rear the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy the seats on the left, and the Vice-President, Secretary, and mem bers of the Senate those on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court; Heads of Departments, Governors and ex Governors of States and Territories, and ex-Members of the Senate, ex-Members and Members elect of the House of Representatives in the rear of the Members of the Senate.

Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the steps and the residue of the portico.

All being in readiness, the oath of office will be administered to the President-elect by the

iministered to the President-elect by Chief Justice; and on the conclusion of the President's address, the members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms, Vice-Presi-

preceded by the Sergeant-at Arms, Vice-Fresident, and Secretary, will return to the Senate chamber, and the Fresident, accompanied by the Cemmittee of Arrangements, will proceed to the President's Honse.

The Serges nt at Arms of the Senate is charged with the execution of these arrangements.

All horses and carriages will be excluded from the Capitol square.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the ceremony of the Inauguration will take place in the Senate chamber.

RICHARD YATES, A. H. CRAGIN, T. C. MCCREERY, Committee.

OUBA.

The Insurgents Capture a Spanish War Steamer-Gen. Dulce's Last Manifesto Against the Rebels.

Havana advices to the 221 of February give as the following account of the operations in

The insurgents of the district of Clenfuegos have made a very important capture for tueir cause. On the night of the 18th a body of them cause. On the night of the 18th a body of them succeeded in boarding and taking possession of the small Spanish war s'éamer Damuji, while she was lying at anchor near the mouth of the Damuji river, capturing also her officers and crew. Early in the morning of the 19th the new owners steamed up the river, and at a few miles beyond the mouth captured two lighters, after which they continued their voyage to the headwaters of navigation. What they intend doing with the steamer—whether they propose keeping her for river service, or destroying her after taking from her the armament and all things else that may serve their purposes—I have not as yet may serve their purposes—I have not as yet asceriained. The Damuji was until three months ago a merchant steamer, engaged in the coasting trade between several ports on the south side of the island. She was then leased by the Government, strengthened, and turned into a war steamer, mounting two guns. Beirg of light draught, she had lately been employed in patrolling the Canto, San Juan, Agabama, Damuji, and other rivers. Up the stream that she has been been been been been to be the light of the lig brought to by the insurgents, she is compara-tively safe from the Spaniards, none of their men of war on the south side being of sufficient light draught to go up the Damuji river and recapture her. This consideration may induce her captors to keep her for service in

that stream.

The latest news from the seats of insurrection in the district of Colon reports an insignificant skirmish on Mount Corojo, in which, nowever, one of the principal characters of the revolution of the district was killed. Tols is Dou Elias Guerra, until recently the Government's prosecuting attorney at Colon. The Diario de la Maria and the Prensa both claim that bands of insurgents, amounting in the aggregate to 120 men, on the 19th and 20th, surrendered themselves to the military authorities at 120 men, on the 19th and 20th, surrendered themselves to the military authorities at Corojo, at Pedroso, and at Majul Grande, and as General Dulce's forty days' amnesty did not expire until the 2ist, they received full pardon for their last insurrectionary behavior and were allowed to go home upon promising unfaltering featly to Spain and her rule. All this years more needs confirmation.

faltering fealty to Spain and her rule. All this very much needs confirmation.

The highest military and naval authorities of Havana were very much excited yesterday by private information, which they appeared to deem perfectly reliable, and an American steamer—the Henry Burden—had left Jacksonville, Florida, with a number of Cubans and sympathizers as passengers, and with a large supply of arms and ammunition on board, ostensibly bound for Nassau, N. P., but in truth destined for some point on the coast of Vuelto Abajo. Two of the fastest Spanish war atsamers in port were at once sent off to cruise for this expected blockade runner.

On yesterday Captain General Dulce Issued the following short but important proclamation regarding his future treatment of insurgents:

"The time allowed by the decree of the 12th of January for the submission of those in arms against the Government has expired. No one can now aspire to the beneats of the amnesty then effered; but those of pardon remain with-

in reach for all times to those men who shall abandon the banners of the insurrection and shall present themselves to the legitimate authorities, with or without their arms. Reaction and justice require that all the lea iers, all guilty of robbery, incendiarism, and assassination shall be excepted from the benefits of such pardons."

It is expected, that Captain General

pardons."

It is generally coveded that Captain General Dulce's forty days' amuesty has been productive of no tangible good to the Spanish cause; that very few of the insurgents have availed themselves of the privilege of submission it tendered them. His peace commissions and conferences have likewise proved misera bie failures, and no more is said or thought about them.

THAYER VS. GREENBANK.

Continuation of the Judicial Contest. This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Legislative

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Legislative Committee on the election contest between Judges Thayer and Greenbank, met, pursuant to acjournment, in Select Council Chamber, and resumed the taking of testimony.

Charles D. Fisher sworn—Was the Demoratic whole wispector at the pole in the Third division, Eighteenth ward, last October: I challenged one Samuel Long on sge, but before he an word his licket was taken and put into the box; he was not twenty-one years old; also challenged one from the beyencenth ward; his vote was received, he associated in Bothee street; one J. W. Ke bough living in the Second division of the ward, voted in tall, the Third, civision; I challenged one Robert Barcholine won residence; he lived in the Thirteeath ward, but his vote was taken before he rebiled to the challenged John M Kes on his natural traition papers; be produced them, but did not prove a stession of this State; his vote was taken: Thomas Brain voted on minor's papers; I believe the vote was illegal; also believe that Thomas Knight who voted there has no residence to the division; know that he did not live in the division eight days before the election; they all voted tica ets with she Republican heading.

David Stanton sworn—Have lived in Crease street more than anywhere else; it was my niece's house; I paid beard to her; voted the Union ticket. Robert Manning swort.—Am an elector in the Twentieth division of the Eighteenth ward; held the window book at the October election; he was challenged on Citiz-nahin; he produced a paper; his vote was taken; Robert Smith also voted at the October election; he was challenged on Citiz-nahin; he produced a paper; his vote was taken; Robert Smith also voted at the October election; he was challenged on Citiz-nahin; he produced a paper; his vote was taken; Robert Smith also voted the was challenged on Citiz-nahin; he produced a paper; his vote was taken; Robert Manning sworn—Voted at the October election in the Seventh division, Nineteen h ward; voted my ikket without looking at it; g

election in the Seventh division, Nineteen h ward; voted my likest without looking at it; got it from Atternan Nelli; have been in this country about nine years.

James O'Hara sworn.—Voted last October in the Nipth precinct, Fifteenth ward; had the window book; Charles H. Lanning voted there; he had moved out of the division four days before the election: Alexander C. Bryson voted there; he moved in the division six days before the election; alther of them produced a voucher when challenged; James W. Johnson also voted there; he swore that he lived in Germantown, but that his winter residence was in the division; another man lived in the house in the division where he swore that he lived; they voted tickets with Republican heading; William P. Lanning also voted there; he swore that he silt slept in the house from which his father had moved; ne voted a ticket with a Republican heading.

City Commissioner Weaver, who had already been sworn, appeared and produced the original window bools of the Second and Tenth divisions of the First ward. They were placed in evidence.

James Stewart sworn.—Voted in the Sixth precinct, Nineteenth ward, last October; was born in living d; am about 35 years of age; have been in this country since 1856; voted on minor's papers; never declared my intentions to naturalize; voted the full Republican ticket.

T. W button sworn—Was to have been the clerk of the return inspector of the Tenth division. Nineteenth ward, last October; didn't act because we were ejected from the pells.

The witness then repeated the previously published circumstances of the riw at this place.

John McElroy sworn—Voted in the Fourth division of the Twenty-fourth wars less October; voted on naturalization papers; have been in this country about 28 years; never declared my intentions to become a citizen fon't know what ticket I voted.

William P. Messick, one of the Examiners in the municiral election contests, then appeared and produced the full Republican ticket; voted upon papers; mabout forly five years of a

papers.
Joseph Swift sworn-Voted in the Tenth division of the First ward last October; was an officer of election; certain parties wanted to vote there, but they were not allowed to vote; know of three men being thus rejected; no attention was paid to challenges thus rejected; no attention was paid to challenges tion; certain patties wanted to vote there, but they were not allowed to vote; know of three men being thus rejected; no attention was paid to challenges there; the tickets were put right in the box; don't know how many challenges were disregarded that day; think that some four challenges were regarded, but don't know how many; remained there trying to discharge my duty during the day; a large crowd was present; communications were going on between the crowd outside and the majority efficers inside; I was not stopped from challenging in the discharge of my duty, but was not per mitted time to examine the assessment-book and ascertain the qualifications of persons offering to vote; the voting was very rapid; there was no violence outside the polis; Henry Smith came to vote, but they wouldn't let him; they took him a way; took his paper from him; they called it a "in wide court papers."

Gov. Geary on Dictation to Gen. Graut. From the Harrisburg State Guard, March 1. Governor Geary, on Saturday afternoon, re-reived a telegraphic despatch from New York informing bim that a meeting of Republicans from Pennsylvania was about to be held at the stor House, relative to the appointment by General Grant of a Pennsylvanian for a Cubinet officer, and asking the opinion of the Governor in regard to his choice in this particular. He immediately replied, in substance, that as General Grant had to bear the pains, penalties, and responsibilities of the Presidential office, he should be left free to select his coadjutors and subordinates without let or hindrance, distinctions are the select his coadjutors. tation, instruction or interference of any kind or from any source whatever,

-Massachusetts makes a hundred million dollars' worth of boots and shoes annually. -A boy in Georgia out his father's throat

the other day, in retaliation for a whipping. -At a temperance meeting in Lawrence, on Sunday evening, 251 persons signed pledge.

-A Wilmington newspaper advocates the formation of a new State out of Delaware and the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland.

-The Italian journals announce that the sculptor Gagliardi, in Florence, has received a commission for a monument to Lincoln, which is to cost \$50,000.

-The people of Buffalo are discussing the question whether to build a bridge over Baffalo river, or dig a tunnel under it, following Chicsgo's example. A tunnel would cost about

-Since the commencement of the efforts to purify the waters of the Taames at London several kinds of fish, neknown there for many years, have made their appearance at Black friars bridge.

—"If you had eighty years to live, how would you spend it so as to be perfectly happy here below?" asks a French writer, and answers it himself:-"The first thirty years as a pretty woman, thirty more as a great General, and the rest as a Bishop."

-The Legislature of Wisconsin has con sented to give up a portion of the territory of that State for the purpose of forming the new State of the Lake Superior region, on condition that Michigan does the same. This seems to insure the success of the

-The fall of snow in Canada this winter, so far, has exceeded any previous snow-fall for far, has exceeded any previous snow-fall for twenty years past, by thirty-eight inches. According to a published statement, the depth of snow which has fallen at Montreal is one hundred and eighteen inches, or nearly ten feet, and it is now eight feet deep in the streets of that city. At Quebec the Legisla-ture had to adjourn on Tuesday, for lack of a querum snow-bound at home or on the way.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Eagerness of Office-seekers-Grant Again Besieged-The Georgia Members-War Claims.

Preparing for a Quadruple Execution in Maryland.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Rush for Office.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- There was another crowd of visitors at the healquarters of the army this morning, anxious to pay their respects to the President-elect. The pressure for offices, from places in the Cabinet down to postmasters, increases, but Grant/declines to give any indications as to whom he has selected, and nothing is positively known as to any one member of the Cabinet. New Yorkers are of the opinion that the contest for the Cabinet from that State is narrowed down between Hamilton Fish and Judge Pierpont.

The Public Debt.

The Senate Finance Committee refused to take up Hooper's bill to prevent an increase in the public debt. This settles the fate of the bill for the present session.

The Status of the Southern States.

In deference to the wishes of General Grant, the Reconstruction Committee will not take any action relative to the status of the Georgia members of the present House. Notwithstanding strong efforts have been made to put the States of Georgia and Louisiana on the rolls of the next House, the Clerk of the present House has positively decided not to put them on the

War Claims.

The House to-day, by a large vote, refused to agree to the amendment made in the Committee of the Whole to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, providing for paying the war claims of the loyal States,

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

WASHINGTON, March 2—The Senate met at 11 A. M. Mr. Nye explained that his remarks yesterday in relation to the removal of the political disabilities of Ass Rogers, Assistant Auditor of Virginia, had been made under the impression, that Mr. Rogers was the Auditor of the State, He had since received a letter from Mr. Rogers setting him right on the point, and stating that he (Mr. Rogers) regarded Governor Wells as his friend,

Mr. Summer moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business. Lost.

Mr. Morton moved to take up the joint resolution relating to the pay of the Senators from the lately reconstructed States, but Mr. Trumbuil objected.

Mr. Howe called up the bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the erection of breakwater, etc., in Sturgeon bay. Passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Morgan asked the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to yield the floor long enough to take no and ress the bill to every

mittee on Appropriations to yield the floor long enough to take up and pass the bill to pro-tect stock sales of gold, but Mr. Morrill (Me.) declined to do so. declined to do so.

The pending amendment was that offered by
Mr. Sumner, providing for the payment of the
claims of Massachusetts and Maine for interest upon advances made for the General Govern ment in the war of 1812 and 1815.

After a brief discussion the bill was laid over and the Senate took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill for the current fiscal year.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the select Committee 'on Prince Edward's Island, made a report which was laid on the table and ordered to be On motion of Mr. Laftin, the Senate joint resolution, providing for the reporting and publishing the debates of Congress, was taken from the Speaker's table, and, without objec-tion, passed.

from the Speaker's table, and, without objection, passed.

It leaves the reporting and publishing of the debates with the proprieters of the Globe.

On motion of Mr. Cary, the Senate joint resolution giving the assent of the United States to the construction of the New York and Cincinnati bridge, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Price, the Senate joint resolution to authorize the transfer of lands granted to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, between Denver and the point of its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the Senate amendment to the House bill to establish a bridge across the East river, between the cities of Brocklyn and New York, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature. On motion of Mr. Schenck, the rules were suspended, 76 to 37, and the Senate amendments to the bill to strengthen the pub-

lic credit were taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in, and a committee of con-

ference asked.
Subsquently the Speaker appointed Messra.
Schenck, Allison, and Niblack the committee
of conference on the part of the House.
The House then proceeded to vote on the
amendments reported from the Committee of
the Whole to the Miscellaneous Appropriation

the Whole to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

The amendment in reference to the Iowa war claims was rejected—yeas, 61; hays, 78.

The next proposition was to strike out the item of \$200,000 for laying the foundation and commencing the building for the Post Office and Sub-Treasury in Boston, with which was connected a like appropriation for the Post Office at New York.

Mr. Farnaworth, Chairman of the cost Office Committee, expressed the hope that the House would vote down both provisions, as there were no plans of the buildings adopted or prepared.

Mr. Spaiding objected to discussion, and said be hoped the House would vote in favor of both appropriations.

The vote was taken first on striking out the appropriation for Boston, and it was not struck out. Yeas, 70; nays, 81.

The vote was next taken on Mr. Brooks' smendment, appropriating \$200,000 for laying

amendment, appropriating \$200,000 for laying the foundation and commencing the erection of the New York Post Office, and it was agreed to: 82 to 41.

Mr. Griswold moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment in reference to the In reference to the lows war claim.

Mr. Harding moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to. Yeas, 74;

Railroad Accident.

Pougheespsie, March 2 .- An extra freight train ran into the through freight and passenger train on the Tivoli Bridge, on the Hadson River Railroad, this morning. The tender and locomotive Baltic were thrown into the river, and the engine badly crushed. Several care were thrown from the track, and several persons

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

The Quadruple Execution at Princess Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Annapolis, Md., March 2 .- On Friday next the four Chesapeake pirates, William Wilson, William Wells, Frank Rounds, and George Bailey, are to be hanged at Princess Anne, Somersett county, in this State. The crime for which they are to suffer death was the murder, in March of last year, of the captain and mate of an oyster schooner in the Chesapeake. Two of them were to have been hanged on December 4, but they were subsequently respited until January 8, another of the gang having been convicted too late to be hung at the first named date. The fourth was finally captured, and there was another respite until March 5, when all four will be executed together. The condemned are all negroes, and have the reputation of being exceedingly desperate characters. As there has been no further application for a respite, the authorities here regard their execution next Friday as a mutter of certainty.

Murder of an Old Man by Boys. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAIRO, Ill., March 2 .- Saturday night last, while Mr. Murphy, clerk of the Antrum House, Cairo, was reading an account to the Concinnati Commercial of the murder of J. H. Rice of Shamrock, Adams county, Ohio, by Frank Bardy and W. Taylor, the two boys stepped into the house, having resided in Adams county. Murphy instantly recognized them and called a policeman. A gold watch and chain and one hundred and fifty dollars in money were found on them. The boys made the following explanation:-On the day of the murder Bice and the boys were bottling wine in the barn: the boys imbibed freely and were partially intoxicated. Rice reprimanded them, augry words ensued, and at length one of them seized a hatchet and killed Rice instantly, by a blow on the head. The boys then dug a hole outside of the barn, rifled the body of a gold watch and one thousand dollars, buried the body and fied. Hardy is a stepson of the murdered man. Taylor was apprenticed last week.

Destructive Fire in Hartford, Conn.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARTFORD, Conn., March 2 .- A fire broke out this morning at five o'clock in the large brick building owned by William L. Wood, in the rear of the Times building. It was totally destroyed -loss heavy. It was occupied on the first floor by Matt. H. Hewins as a billiard room. All his tables are injured and spoiled by fire and water. The second floor was used by the Hartford Daily Times as a composing room, which was entirely consumed; the next floor by Nathan Benham, machinist, and builder of steam engines. The Hartford Thread Company also were totally burned out. It was so very cold that the firemen were unable to get a stream of water on it for two hours. Every hydrant near the fire was frozen. Insured in Harttord and New York companies.

The Monument to General Lyon-Lot-tery Scheming.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Sr. Louis, March 2 .- An association was formed here yesterday for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of General

Lyon, who fell at Springfield in 1861. Ticket holders in Gardine's lottery held an indignation meeting at the Court House last night, and appointed a committee to see the managers of the scheme, and compel them to have the drawing or disgorge.

Ship News. New York, March 2.—Arrived, steamship Santisgo de Cuba, from Havana.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 2 — Cotton dull and nominal at 290. Flour active and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Mixed O'ra opened at 86@87C. closed dull at 85c.; yellow active at 91@88c. Cars and Rye unchanged. Mass Pork quiet at \$33°25@33°20. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard duil at 26@20\frac{1}{2}0.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Petree.— Prison cases were resumed this morning, both locks being crowded to their utmost capacity

with unfortunates.

Aifred Mitchell sat in the dock representing the French metropolis, and confessed to a piece of French knavery. Upon his arrival in this city he took quariers at the Continental Hotel, but soon removed to an upper room in Third street. There he remained several months, during which he improved every opportunity of robbing his landlord's money-drawer, until, finally, he had stolen twenty or thirty dollars. The landlord, not suspecting the French genfinally, he had stolen twenty or thirty dollars. The landlord, not suspecting the French gentleman of anything dishonorable, chose rather to suspect his fatthful spouse; but one day his doubts were solved by seeing his guest down upon his knees, attempting to open his bureau drawer with a false key. He was soon arrested, and, as above stated, he made a clean breast of it.

ofit.

John Paul, Jr., a boy of fourteen years, rleaded guilty to the larceny of \$20 from the Little Wanderers' Home. He was placed there by his father, and one day got into the Superintendent's office, stole several packages of currency notes, and ranaway.

William Jones, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a saloon with intent to steal. Officer Kime found him in a place at Sixteenth and Callowbill streets. Into which he had

and Callowhill streets, into which he had forced an entrance by means of stonecutters

Thomas Hank and Jos. Hatch pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery. On the 27th of January, as certified by the witnesses, they took to Joseup & Moore's store two bags of rags for sale, and the receiving clerk, having weighed the bags, gave them a ticket to be presented to the cashier for payment, which was in this form:—

1 bag white rags, 40 lbs.

1 bag col. rags, 46 lus.

The prisoners made an excuse to go away, and returned in a few moments and presented the ticket in this altered form:—

4 bags white rags, 940 lbs.

4 bags col. rags, 916 los.

These the cashier paid, the amount being about \$200. The receiving clerk came up just in time to detect the forgery, and the prisoners were arrested upon the spot and the money Thomas Hank and Jos. Hatch pleaded guilty

were arrested upon the spot and the money covered. James Tules pleaded guilty to the larceny of

James Tules pleaded guilty to the larceny of a shirt.

William Christy pleaded guilty to a charge of an attempt to enter an office with intent to steal. He was seen to try the door and windows of Mr. Shoemaker's office, at Venango street and Delaware avenue, and upon diacovering that he was watched, started to run away, but was caught and sent to jait.

George Schaeffer pleaded guilty to false prateuse in obtaining money by falsely representing that he was authorized to receive contributions for the Vigilant Engine.

NIST PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Jesse J. Cresey by his next friend John J. Cresey vs. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company. An action to receive damages for injury sustained is being run over by one defendant's cars. The plaintiff suffered a non-suit.

suit.
U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—
The United States vs. W. W. Jacobs, an alleged bankrupt. A criminal prosecution, the defendant being charged with the offense of secreting his stock of tobacco at Hagerstown, and with intent to defraud his creditors. On

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Tuesday, March 2, 1869.

There is rather more it quiry for money, but the rates are without change. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent.

ranges from 8.20 per cent.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 1054 was bid for 10.40s, coupons off; 1164 for '62 5-20s; 1134 for '64 5-20s; 1144 for '65 5-20s; and 1124 for July, '65, 5-20s; 1144 for '65 5-20s; and old do. at 974.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 464, a decline of 4; Canden and Amboy at 1234, a decline of 4; and Pennsylvania Ralroad at 572.20574, a slight dectine.

at 572@574, a slight dectine. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-

ment at full prices.
In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 294 for Benigh Navigation; 26 for Morris Canal; 60 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susque-

hanna Canal. City Faseenger Railway shares were unchanged. Thirteen h and Fifteenth sold at 17. 41 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 26 for Sprace and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 11; for Heston-ville; and 38 for Green and Coates.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1321@1324; Silver, 126@1274.

—Messrs, William Painter & Ce., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 1154@1154; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1164@1164; do., 1864, 1134@1134; do., 1865, 1144@1134; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1865, 1142@1124; do., 1865, 1142@1125; Gold, 1314@1314.

—Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. & of 1881, 1144@1154; 5-20s of 1862, 1164@117; 5-20s, 1864, 1134@114; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1144@115; July, 1865, 1114@1124; do., 1867, 112@1124; do., 1867,

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M:

EXPERIENCE has shown that the longest lines of railroad (other things being equal) are always the most profitable. The last year's earnings upon the New York Central, the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central. are proof of this. The New York Central's earnings per mile figure at \$46,997, the New York and Erie at \$31 251, and the Pennsylvania road

THE UNION PACIFIC IS a much lenger Railroad. Let its annual earnings per mile reach the average of these roads—say \$42,365—and the result on eleven hundred miles of road will be \$46,491,500 in the year.

at \$48,545.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TURDAY, March 2 -The Flour market continues quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers operate sparingly. Sales of 700 barrels, including superfine at \$5@5.50; extras at \$5.75@6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$7@7-56; Pennsylvania and Ohio do at \$8@9 50; and fancy brands at \$10 @12 50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7-25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

at \$7@7 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market continues firm, and for prime lots there is a good demand, but the offerings are light. Sales of 1000 bushels red at \$1.80@1 90; 500 bushels amber at \$1.95; and 800 bushels ordinary white at \$1.95. Rye sells at \$1.55 per bushel for Western. Corn is in good demand, and prices are advancing; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 91@85c., closing at the latter rate. Oats are unchanged. We quote Western at 74@75c, and Pennsylvania at 65@70c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mail.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, with sales of 700 bushels at \$8.1234@9.75. Timothy ranges from \$3.25@3.40. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.05.

Whisky is dull at 97c @\$1 per gallon, tax paid LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. New York, March 2.—Arrived, steamships Den-mark and City of London, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAMARCH 2. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRANS

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Utility. Nickerson. 38 hours from Providence, with mose, to D. S. Stetaon & Co.

Steamer F. Frankils, Pierson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., Feb. 23—Brig R. S. Hassell. from Sagua for Philadelphia came to the Breakwater this alternoon.
Pilot boat S. Flanagan reports the following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea greaterday:—Barquez Sam Shepherd, for Cleninegos: Aberdeen, for Matantas: Linda, for do.; brigs Alice, for Barbados; C.V. Williams. for Zaza; some B. H. Baker, for Matantas: R. Sinnickson, for Sagua; Althea, for Cardensa: H. A. Hunt, for Barbados; and A. H. Cain, for St. Mary's, Ga.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, at Boston yesterday from New Orleans. Sicambhip Yazoo, Teal, hence via Havana for New Orleans, arrived at the bar Southwest Pass, Sunday evaning best evening last.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hance, at New York Ventaches. yesterday.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, hence, at Zasa 5th
ultimo. Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, Ronco, at Zasa one Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, for Philadelphia, Cleared at Portland 28th nit.
Schr E. B. Graham, hence, at Charlesion yesterday, Schr Maggie McNeil, Snow, at Aspinwall 16th nit., from New York.
Schr John A. Griffis, Foster, from Sagna for Philadelphis, with augar, which put into Wimington, N. C., is distress, resumed her voyage 28th nit.
Schr Col. Jones, Strong, hence, at Norfolk 28th nit.
Schr William B. Manu, Stanford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C. 25th nit., with lumber, Schr Alex, Young, four Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C. 18th nit.
Sanra David H. Siner, Wilson, from Beston, and Charm, Studiey, from Provis ance, at Sew York 7th nitting. mo. T. Hubbard, Loveland, for Philade used at New York 17th ult.